Colder; fair.

There's a pleasure in the holly and a joy 'neath mistletoe,
And an ecstasy in the Christmas tree, with presents bending low.
But there's gladness—oh, there's gladness that the others seem to mock
In the heaping, bulging aspect of the well-filled sock.

They may sing of burning yule logs, or the pudding made of plum;
Or the maiden shy whose hose hangs by her little brother's drum.
But the key that, to our notion, will the gates of joy unlock,
Has the bumpy, lumpy outline of the well-filled sock.

May your heart be filled with rapture—may your Christmas merry be—
May heaps of joy, without alloy, be showered on you, free.

And may—oh, may this blessing, complete your joyful stock—
The goodness and the gladness of the well-filled sock.

And we hope we helped to fill it. Maybe you've an afterthought in the way of a belated present. This store will be open until noon to-day.

The When Clothing Hats Furnishings

The Indianapolis Stove Co.

CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF . . .

toves and Ranges

. . . FOR GAS, COAL, WOOD OR OIL.

71 and 73 South Meridian Street.

We Have Had Large Advance Orders from Selection Now Offered-300 NEW PATTERN PERCALES-Spring Season, 1896.

We control in this territory Messrs. Garner & Co.'s 36-inch "HARMONY. 30-inch "STEEL RIVER," "100x100 LINNETTS" and "PERSPIRATION PROOF DYED HARMONY PERCALES." These are the favored goods with all manufacturers, being absolutely fast colors and of the greatest novelty, both in Ve show also leading styles in Arnold Mfg. Co.'s "SEA ISLAND," "WHITE

STAR" and "INDIAS." Windsor Mfg. Co.'s Percales, Cocheco Percales, Imported lanchester Percales, etc. Orders solicited for immediate or future shipment, liberally dated, and at the lowest price offered from any market. Samples sent if requested.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Importers, Jobbers Dry Goods, Notions, Etc. Wholesale Exclusively.

FRANK H. CARTER, DRUGGIST. 300 Massachusetts Ave.

Cor. St. Clair Street

"MARSALA" WINE Has age, strength and purity to recom-

FINE PIPES. Prices very moderate.

P. L. CHAMBERS,

MANITOBANS EXCITED.

The Fight Between the Dominion and

Provincial Authorities.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 24.—There

over the announcement of general elections

"There are few honest, patriotic Manito-

bans but will heartily indorse the action of

the Greenway government in deciding, even

as hurriedly as they did, to ask a verdict

from the people of the province on conduct of the great issue that troubled us for years, and to secure the dictum of the peo-ple to go forward and stoutly maintain the

the present system of schools. By what right does the Dominion government dare to deprive this province of her autonomy?

If we do not know that in seeking to

of the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Que-

bec, in order to obtain the support of the church to keep in power, the case might be different and Manitobans would have some

patience with the Ottawa authorities in the

course they have chosen to follow. But, in the face of the actual and deplorable facts.

how is it possible to entertain feelings to-

usion and defeat will overtake the Domin-

ion government for its traitorous conduct cannot be doubted, for thousands of the best citizens of Manitoba, whose custom it

has been to vote with the Conservative party in Dominion affairs, are stanch sup-

porters of the local government, and will be found voting for and working with the local government forces during the coming

struggle for the maintenance of our rights

and the preservation of our national school

It is announced to-night that Archbishop Langevin leaves on Friday for Baltimore,

to be present at the conferring of the red hat on Cardinal Satolli. The school ques-

tion will probably be discussed with the heads of the church while Archbishop Langevin is in the United States.

A Government Defeat.

the vote in Cardwell to-day is a genuine

surprise for all concerned. Willoughby (Con-

servative) went into the contest pledged to

support the Dominion government on its co-

RECKLESS WITH HIS "GUN."

emphis Youth Wounds Two Men and

Plants a Bullet in His Own Breast.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24 .- A sensational

shooting affray occurred here to-night in

which two men were wounded and the

would-be slayer ended his own existence.

Hugh Mitchell and Edwin Avery Pierce, two

young men of highly respected families and

clerks in the same store, met in a grocery

on Jefferson street, and Mitchell referred in

a joking way to Pierce's having been re-

cently vaccinated. Pierce replied that if

Mitchell on the spot. "Better get your gun," said Mitchell, whereupon Pierce drew a revolver and fired, the bullet striking Mitchell

n the shoulder. A second shot flew wide of

its mark and struck A. P. Crawford, a representative of the Gale Manufacturing

ompany, of Chicago, who was standing in

a butcher shop on the opposite side of the street, in the mouth. Pierce then turned the revolver to his own breast, sending a

bullet through his heart. Pierce died in-stantly, while Mitchell and Crawford will

e was a little larger he would thrash

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 24.-The result of

56 West Washington St.,

Entrance Into Bates House Lobby.

\$1.00 per Bottle 6 for \$5.00

CHRISTMAS

Holiday Excursions!

Christmas, 1895. New Year, 1896.

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE

ROUND TRIP.

Tickets will be sold between all points on the Big Four Route, good going Decem-ber 24, 25 and 31, 1895, and January 1, 1896; good returning until January 2, 1896, inclu-

BIG FOUR ROUTE

ATLANTA

AND RETURN.

For all passenger trains December 19th to 5th, inclusive. Good to return for ten days from date of sale, with privilege of stop-over at Chattanooga on return trip. Call at Big Four offices. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Holiday Rates

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE

Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. All good to return until Jan. 2. Tickets and information at Union Station and No. 2 West Washington street. GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

Holiday Rates

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE.

Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1 All good to return until Jan. 2. Tickets and information at Union Station and No. 2 West Washington street.

GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A. THE INDIANAPOLIS WAREHOUSE CO.

Warehousemen, Forwarding and Commission Merchants. ceipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYLVA-

LAMB, HILL & DYE. Attorneys and Counselers at Law,

Have removed their offices to Rooms 507 and 509, In

CONVICTS MAKE BOGUS MONEY. Evidence of Counterfeiting in the Nebraska Penitentiary.

CMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.-The Federal Court authorities to-day received evidence that counterfult money in considerable quantities has been turned out of the state penitentlary. The story came out through J. G. Frazer, an ex-convict, while testifying in the United States Court. Frazer said counand put into circulation from there, and implicated some men in the employ of the contractors. He gave names, including that of one man who was foreman in the peniten-tiary until the State bought out the contract. It will be investigated.

about fifty miles of Havana, to the west-

INSURGENT ARMY RAPIDLY NEAR-ING THE CAPITAL OF CUBA.

General Gomes Is Reported to Have Turned the Flank of the Spanish Forces and to Be Speeding Onward.

AND THEIR CAVALRY IS ONLY FIFT MILES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Apprehension that the City Will Be Attacked Very Soon.

UNCONFIRMED

CAMPOS IS SAID TO HAVE FORCED THE INSURGENTS TO FIGHT.

He Is Also Reported to Have Killed and Wounded 700 of the Cubans-The Authorities All at Sea.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, Dec. 24.-Shortly after noon to-day the startling news was received from Matanzas that General Maximo Gomez, at the head of the insurgent army, arms, fairly well supplied with artillery. had, by a feint, turned the flank of Captain General Martinez De Campos, in command of the Spanish forces at Colon, who was attempting to stop the advance of the enemy on Havana, and were well to the westward of Colon and threatening to pass Matanzas to the southward and strike directly at Havana. The receipt of this startling news has caused the greatest excitement here both in official and unofficial

As previously detailed in these dispatches, the insurgents, a little over two weeks ago, entered the province of Santa Clara from the province of Puerto Liguira, and there, after defeating Colonel Seguera and a Spanish column, made a most wonderful advance through the province, passing through the flower of the Spanish army assembled there, and said to number about 5,000 men. After some sharp skirmishing, in which the Spaniards were worsted, General Campos, who had made his headquarters at Santa Clara, transferred them to Cienfuegos, with the announced intention of personally commanding the troops which were to check the insurgent advance. But, in spite of reported repulses, the insurgents pressed onward, and, passing Placetas, Santa Clara, San Juan De Lasyeras, Ranchuelo and other towns, pushed on for the frontier of Matanzas. At one time it was reported ... CIGARS that they intended to attack Santa Clara, but their tactics seemed to be to pass all the big towns and press on for Havana. It was only a few days ago that the an nouncement was made that the insurgents were at Las Lajas, and marching onward to Havana. Then came the news that the insurgents had entered the province of Matanzas at Palma Sala. however, General Campos had changed his headquarters to Colon, and he commenced hurriedly concentrating forces there, intending to compel General Gomez to fight a pitched battle before passing that place. A day or so ago the insurgents caused a flurry in Colon. Firing was heard at Ajuica, about fifteen miles from that place. and reinforcements were sent to the front great excitement among politicians here from Colon; but this turned out to be little more than an outpost affair and while within three weeks' time. It is a fight bethe Spanish troops were pushing for the tween Dominion and provincial authorities. point the main body of the army passed The general opinion is that the province southward of Colon, near the line of the cannot lose. Defeat at the polls on the railroad, and headed steadily for the fronschool question would be a bad blow to the tier of the province of Havana, thus turn-Greenway government. The Tribune, organ ing the flank of the Captain General, who, of the Greenway government, sounds the with the bulk of the Spanish forces in keynote of the campaign in these words: the island of Cuba, is now well to the rear

of the insurgent columns. THE INSURGENTS' ADVANTAGE. The insurgents, moving much more rapidly than the Spanish troops, who are utterly unused to traveling in this thickly-wooded country, without regular roads and with with every movement, are not thought likemoving Cubans, whose machetes clear a road for their advance, and who, much more familiar with the country and accustomed to the climate, easily distance the Spanish soldiers, only recently brought into the country. Gomez, by a beautifully executed countermarch, has turned the flank of the famed Spanish commander, and yesterday with his army made his appearance close to the town of Jevallanos, well to the rear of Colon, and commanding the railroads to Cardenas, Matanzas and Havana. The movement of the insurgents was an example of splendid generalship, accomplished under the most trying circumstances and in the face of overwhelming numbers of Spanish troops commanded by the best officers of Spain. The Cubans were divided into three columns-one to the south, under Lacerete and Suarez, numbering over 2,000 men; another northward, under Antonio Maceo, number over 3,000 men, and the center, the main body of the insurgents. numbering over 6,000 men, under General Gomez. In the center of each column was the artillery, consisting only of field pieces for each column. Ahead of these three columns was the vanguard of the insured by General Francisco Perez.

The insurgents burned the railroad staersive Manitoba school policy; Stubbs (Mc-Carthyite), opposed this policy, and Henry went in as a Liberal. The result is, Willoughby, 110; Stubbs, 1,201; Henry, 218. This tion of Quintana, eastward of Jevallanos. and destroyed the railroads behind them to prevent the advance of the Spaniards on is considered a severe blew to the govern-ment on its Manitoba school policy, so far as the province of Ontario is concerned. their rear. The last news received this afternoon was that they had passed Limonar, a small town only a few miles from Matanzas, and were pushing for the railroad which connects Matanzas with Havana. It seems that there is nothing likely to prevent them from besieging Havana within the next few days, for the Spanish commanders appear to have entirely lost their heads, and unless General Campos has complished a marvel of daring strategy in allowing Gomez and his forces to slip by, in order that the Spanish troops may be hurried after them, and, by a sortie from Havana, catch them between two fires, the

insurgents are masters of the situation. ODDS AGAINST SPANIARDS. The odds against the Spaniards being able to press on after the triumphant insurgent army are very heavy. Not only have the insurgents destroyed the railroads it were, but they have in many other ways done everything possible to impede the progress of the Spanish army, and the friends of the insurgents here are confident that the arrival of Gomez before Havana will be shortly announced. As it is, the insurgent cavalry has been sighted within

ward of Matanzas, and apparently taking possession of the railroad lines joining that seaport to this city. Railroad and mail communication between Jevallanos, Colon and Matanzas are interrupted and it is believed to be only a question of a few hours when telegraph communication with Matanzas and the East will be cut. General Campos has ordered the Spanish commanders nearest to the insurgents, Gen-

erals Valdes, Alrocoa and Navarro, to do

everything possible to attack the in

surgents under any and all circumstances, but it is not thought likely that these

generals will be able to do what their captain general himself has been unable to do. A later dispatch says that General Campos has managed to get out of Colon and that he has placed himself at the head of the Spanish forces at Limonar, twenty BUT CARPET WOOLS TO BE ADmiles east of Matanzas, where he expects to be able to strike at the insurgents. Thousands of people from all parts of the country around Matanzas are flocking in terror into the city, according to the official

with provisions by the inhabitants of all the towns along the route they follow. At the little town of Jacan, Santo Domingo, a detachment of seventy-four soldiers under a captain and two lieutenants of the Spanish army were attacked and for the most part cut to pieces by the insurgents.

are in the main offering to join the in-

The report was circulated yesterday that General Oliver had been wounded and that Generals Prats and Godey had been killed in battle with the insurgents. All these reports turn out to be incorrect. General Navarro has had several skirmishes with the insurgents while pursuing them towards the province of Matanzas and has killed fifty-three of them.

A CONFLICTING REPORT. Rumor that General Campos Has

Routed the Insurgents.

(Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, Dec. 24.-Christmas eve ushered in with sometting very like dismay in the city, and apprehension is hourly gaining ground that Havana will be besieged by armed forces before Christmas day is over. The advance of the insurgents seemed, at latest advices, to be us interrupted, thus contradicting a report sent out during the afternoon that they had been turned back in a pitched battle by Campos himself and were striving to make their way back into Santa Clara province. This rumor stated in great detail that General Campos, in person at the head of the Spanish forces, had succeeded in coming face to face with Gomez and his forces at the plantation of Coliseo, which was in flames. This plantation is situated twelve miles from Cardenas and twentyone miles from Matanzas. The insurgents, it was said, were hemmed in and were compelled to fight, all reterat being cut off. Desperate engagements took place, the combatants being surrounded by the flames of the burning plantation. The insurgents, it was said, were dispersed, leaving 700 dead and wounded on the field. The loss of the troops was, it was reported, com paratively insignificant, being only fourteen, and Generals Valdez and Luque had already started to Sabinilla del Encomendadum, supported by several other columns, in pursuit of the flying insurgents, who were supposed to be making their way back to Santa Clara province at their best speed. This report had the effect of greatly restoring confidence here, and it was genlack of support in Matanzas.

erally believed for a time that it indicated that Gomez had given up his campaign for The details of this engagement had hardly become disseminated through the city, however, before there came a further report that the insurgents were marching towards Guanabana and that Captain General Campos had hastened to that point to oppose the advance, thus once more moving his headquarters westward and nearer Havana, as he has had to do so often within the last few days. Guanabana is only about five miles out of Matanzas and ten or fifteen miles west of Coliseo plantation, where General Campos was said to have won his important victory over Gomez in person. It became evident that the reports of General Campos's successful stand and the rout of the insurgents was either unfounded or that the force that he had met was merely a wing of the insurgent army sent to make a diversion, while the ma columns pushed on to the westward.

All is confusion of mind here and the what will be the next step of the insurgents, whether Matanzas will be besieged or whether the advance on that point is merely a feint to hold the Spanish forces there, while the insurgent forces make a way once more in the west for Havana, which is less than fifty miles from Matanzas. The near approach of the insurgents to Matanzas has, in fact, had the effect of concentrating all the available Spanish forces at that town, and the country people from miles around have flocked into

DE LOME'S ADVICES.

Press Reports Not Confirmed by Dispatches to the Minister. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The officials of the Spanish legation appear not to be disturbed by the news coming from Havana. They ridicule the idea of the insurgents taking possession of a city like Havana, with its population of 300,000 people, Minister De Lome has received several dispatches from Havana showing in part the condition of affairs. A dispatch from General Arderous, who is second in command, reported that at 1 o'clock to-day he had just had a conference with General Campos, then in Limonar. General Campos intended to start for Guanabana, where he expected to pass to-night. The latter is a strategic point of railroad communication and is to the west of Limonar. Yesterday, the minister is advised, Campos met as he had intended, the band of Maxgents, composed of 1,000 men and command- imo Gomez, the engagement taking place on a plantation where the fires had been started by the insurgents. The Spanish loss was twelve wounded, who were taken to nospital at Matanzas. The insurgents back and divided into groups. Generals Valdez and Lique are in the vanguard of the enemy, in full communication with the commander in chief. A dispatch received by the minister yesterday reported that the bands of Maceo and Gomez are avoiding fighting and burning the cane All the engagements, the dispatch reported, had been satisfactory to the government. The rebels, the government asserts, have not taken any towns. They are roaming in the province of Matanzas, trying to destroy property and preventing the grinding of sugar. Minister De Lome expects some developments of an important nature very soon.

Cubans Are Doubtful. NEW YORK, Dec. 24.-Members of the this city express a doubt concerning the authenticity of the reports from Cuba to the effect that the insurgents are rapidly advancing upon Havana. Enelo A. Gramonte, prominently identified with the local Cuban societies, said to-night that he had received no official confirmation of any of the press dispatches received from Cuba. He did not believe there was any possibility of any attempt on the part of the insurgents to capture Havana at the present time. The policy of the Cuban generals was to fight in the open fields, flot earing to be surrounded by the Spanish troops in the vicinity of a large city like would be impressed into the Spanish army

SEVERAL CHANGES MADE BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

It Has Decided to Give Farm Products the Benefit Only of the Horizontal Increase of Duties.

SUGAR TO REMAIN AS NOW

VANCED TO THE M'KINLEY RATES.

Interest on Certificates of Indebteddispatches, but other reports say that they ness to Be 3 Per Cent., and Provision Made for Isolating Greenbacks. surgents, who are being plentifully supplied

CARLISLE

STATEMENT SHOWING EXTENT OF OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

Imports to and Exports from the United States to Britain and Her Dependencies-Hoke Smith's Defense.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The Republican members of the ways and means committee held another conference this afternoon and decided on several changes in the two revenue bills which will be introduced in the House Thursday. The most important change in the tariff bill was to drop the clause putting cereal breadstuffs, live stock and dairy products at an advance of 25 per cent. over the Wilson-Gorman rates, so that these features will simply have the 15 per cent. advance under the horizontal clause. It was also decided to advance carpet wools to the McKinley bill rates, but other wools and manufactured products of wools will remain at 60 per cent. of the McKinley tariff according to the agreement of yesterday, The other change was to exempt sugar from the provisions of the clause for a horizontal advance of 15 per cent. Lumber will remain as was decided yesterday, at 60 per cent, of the McKinley duty.

In the bond bill the principal issue authorized will be with a change of the rate of interest authorized by the act of 1875, from 4 per cent, to 3 per cent., and these bonds will be payable at the option of the government after three years. The rate of interest for the one-year treasury certificates of indebtedness was raised from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. This bill will also provide for the temporary isolation of the greenbacks, so that they will be held separate in the treasury and not included with the general assets of the government.

Several important considerations operated to bring about the change in the tariff bill. There has been little doubt from the be ginning that sugar would be exempted from whatever tariff changes were made, because any attempts to alter the schedule would give rise to complications. The decision to drop farm products and cattle from the list of duties to be advanced will cause much disappointment among Western men, but so much trouble arose over the settlement of these items that it was thought best to drop their consideration. An effort was made to have iron and steel and their products given an advance, but it met the opposition of the Western men and was abandoned, its abandonment also having something to do with dropping the live stock and cereal advances contemplated. The iron and steel interests argued that they should be equally favored with the farmers.

Members of the committee state emphatically that these bills are not intended in any way to represent Republican policies on the tariff or finance; they are merely temporary expedients to meet the emergency, the Republicans holding the emergency is caused by an insufficiency of revenues. Chairman Dingley had a conference to-day with Secretary Carlisle over the bills. To-morrow both bills will be adopted by the ways and means committee at a meeting which th Democratic members will attend. They will be presented to the House Thursday with a rule giving that day for debate on the tariff bill, with a vote at the close, and Friday for debate on the bond bill, bringing that to a vote Friday night.

Crisp and Mr. Bailey, of Texas, which will be offered as a substitute for the Republican measures to be presented Thursday. It is based upon the old bill for coinage of silver seigniorage which was passed by the last Congress and vetoed by the President, but to this bill, modified, will be added a feature for redemption of greenbacks. The principal change in the seigniorage bill will be the omission of that part which rendered available the seigniorage before it had been coined by the use of silver certificates based on it. The framers of the bill hold that this feature is not necessary, because there is no immediate deficiency with the present amount of silver in the treasury. The other feature of the plan will provide for the redemption of greenbacks in silver whenever the amount of gold in the treasury falls below \$100,000,000. This may be offered as an for the latter proposition. The Democrats who favor the plan intended, of course merely to place themselves on record as consistent in their financial policy.

The Populist Senators conferred to-day and decided to offer a free silver coinage bill as an amendment to either tariff or bond bill, or both, when they come over from the House. The Populists are favorin duties on woolen goods.

Gold Reserve Down to \$66,766,395. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Up to 1 o'clock this afternoon the treasury officials had been advised of the withdrawal for export of \$1,200,000 in gold bars from the sub-treasury at New York. This leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$66,766,395.

HOKE SMITH'S REPLY. None of His Relatives Is Delaying Al-

lotment of Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The Speaker laid

before the House to-day a letter from th Secretary of the Interior transmitting a reply to Delegate Flynn's resolution asking the reasons for the delay in the allotting of the lands on the Wichita reservation to the Indians, and the opening of the surplus land to settlement. The Secretary shows that the lands occupied by the Wichita Indians are part of what is known as the "leased district," ceded by the Chickasaws to the United States. There is, the Secretary shows, a difference of opinion as to whether the Choctaws and Chickasaws conveyed to the United States an absolute title to the lands, or whether they ceded them only for the purpose of allowing them to be used for locating thereon friendly Indians. The matter is now before the Court of Claims for adjudication, and the Secretary

says he has delayed suggesting to the Pres

dent the appointment of allotting agents on account of the disadvantages which might accrue from having the allotments made and the surplus lands thrown open to settlement before the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws is adjusted. The litigation before the Court of Claims, the Secretary continues, certainly involves the title of the lands to be allotted, as well as the lands to be opened.

lands to be opened.

The resolution also inquired whether any of the Secretary's connections or relations by blood or marriage are acting as attorneys for the Indians or any party or parties interested in delaying the opening of the same to settlement. In reply to this part

same to settlement. In reply to this part of the inquiry, the Secretary says: "Andrew A. Lipscomb, of Washington, is the husband of the second cousin of my wife. He is one of the counsel for the Wichitas in the litigation growing out of the claim by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, or the reversionary interest in the land occupied by the Wichitas. Attached is a copy of the contract made by the Wichitas with their contract made by the Wichitas with their attorneys. It will be seen that the compensation of the counsel for the Wichitas is to be a percentage of the money derived from the sale of the surplus land in case it is decided that the Choctaws and Chickasaws have no reversionary interest in those lands. I am not aware of any interest which the counsel for the Wichitas can have in delaying the allotment and the sale of surplus lands. No one has ever suggested an interest or a desire on their part

or their clients' part for delay. No connecmine is acting as attorney for any party or parties interested in delaying the open-ing of these lands to settlement. No party or parties have presented to the Interior Department any objection to the full and immediate execution of the act of March

OUR TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Mr. Carlisle's Comparative Statement

of Imports and Exports. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a statement showing the imports to and exports from the United States to Great Britain and dependencies for each of the past five years. The exports for the year 1892, compared with those of 1895, are as

United Kingdom\$499,315,332 \$687,125,458

Gibraltar

	Choraliar	400,707	201,110
9	Bermuda	908,118	821,564
1	British Honduras	473,906	462,933
3	Dominion of Canada	43,299,787	52,854,769
ı	Newfoundland and Lab-		
3	rador	1,586,201	1.126,999
3	British West Indies	8,130,257	7,764,178
2	British Gulana	1,933,299	1,705,631
9	India	3,674,307	2,853,941
8	Hong Kong	4,894,019	4,253,040
3	British Australasia	11,388,677	9,014,268
3	British Africa	3,464,765	5,203,378
	Other British posses-		
3	sions	654,328	637,779
3		The state of the s	
1	The imports for the follows:		were as
3		1892.	1895.
ш	United Kingdom	\$156,300,881	\$159,083,243
æ	Glbraltar	83,961	7.807
ш	Bermuda	552,315	465,077
舊	British Honduras	233,525	181,809
4	Dominion of Canada	34,954,203	36,574,327
æ	Newfoundland and Lab-		
×	rador	380,344	431,836
3	British West Indies	12,440,132	9,779,414
	British Guiana	4,363,204	2,251,704
	India	24,773,107	21,266,013
9	Hong Kong	763,823	776,478
3	British Australasia	8,492,306	4,460,898
ij	British Africa	816,597	776,114
•	All other British coun-		
5	tries		1,382,673
		-10011111	2,002,010

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Brief Session of the Cabinet-Present

for the Cleveland Family. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The Cabinet meeting to-day lasted only a short time and Secretary Olney, who was detained at the State Department to receive the members of the House foreign affairs committee, who called to pay their respects, was present only during the last half hour. About noon messages were sent to the various departments from the Cabinet officers at the White House directing that such of the employes as could be spared, be excuesd for the afternoon, in conformity with the good old custom of Christmas eve, and the employes were quick to take advantage of this act of consideration.

There was a presage of Christmas in the air at the White House in the number of closely-wrapped parcels of all sizes that be gan to come early in the day by mail and President and every member of the house old, not forgetting the babies. The Pres himself remembered all of the faithful employes of the House and bestowed turkeys on them for their Christmas dinners and as the members of the Cabinet left the White House each carried a big apple, the gift of Secretary Morton. Senator Lodge was the only caller of note at the White House during the fore-

noon aside from the Cabinet. Patents Granted Indianians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Patents were is sued to residents of Indiana to-day as follows: Charles E. Bryant and A. L. Sargeant, of Attica, bicycle; Seth M. Caborn, of Caborn, vehicle running gear; Frederick E. Curtis, of Anderson, gearing; William H. Dulby, of Indianapolis, sash holder; James M. Diffendafer, of Cherubusco, strap holder for vehicles; Lawrence H. Newman, of Alexandria, machine for blowing reflectors; Winfield O. Gunckel, of Terre Haute, roller bearing: Horatio Kries, o Tarre Haute, mine trap-door; Adam D. Masgart and L. Earnheart, of Cromwell, spring power for bicycles; Ernest J. Miller, of Fort Wayne, head block for sawmill car-riages; Pettis A. Reed, of Richmond, ma-chine for stretching fences; Frederick Rupp, Wayne, ball-bearing vehicle axle; John L. Scott, of North Webster, bearing for ve hicle wheels; Charles Smith, of LaPorte, nozzle; George H. Williams, of Marion, steam actuated valve.

Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The Presiden -day sent the following nominations to

To Be Second Assistant Engineers the Levenue-cutter Service-Daniel W. Blake, of Mississippi; Albert C. Norman, of Kentucky; Henry K. Spencer, of Wisconsin: Taylor W. Ross, of Indiana; Mil Robert & Chilton, jr., of the District of Columbia, chief of consular bureau, Department of State. War-Lieutenant Colonel Amos Stickney, Huer, corps of engineers, Major Thomas Henry Handbury, corps of engineers, to be members of the Missouri-river commission; also, Major Thomas Henry Handbury, engineer corps, member of the Missippi-river com

Senate Committees. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The Democratic

steering committee made considerable progress to-day in the assignment of the minoricr places on the Senate committees, and notified the Republican Senators that they would be able to complete the work so as able to a duty on wool, but against a raise | to report by the last of this week, and that enate could reorganize its committees by the 1st of January. It is settled that Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, will go on the appropriations; Pasco, of Florida, and probably Caffery, of Louisiana, on commerce. There is a contest between Senators Call. Hill and Mills for a vacancy on foreign relations. The chairmanships of the eleven minority committees given the Democrats will be parceled out according to seniority of service.

> Lead Washers Instead of Rubber. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The naval ordby the Carnegie company for the eight-inch | don last summer, Mr. O. O. Stealey, the turrets of the battle ship Iowa. A special board, which has been making a careful examination of the matter, has recomme the abandonment of the large rubber washers, which are now placed under the armor plates, and the substitution of thinner lead washers. It has been found that the rubber washers, which are universally used for this purpose, deteriorate rapidly and soon lose all of the original elasticity.

New Indiana Postmasters. pecial to the indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: At Hyde, Jennings county, Thomas Conbert, it could abstain from mingling in European vice John Kamp, resigned; at Ruth, Wells county, Lewis Arnold, vice S. N. Rose, resigned; at St. Philip, Posey county, Dorothea Miller, vice Elizabeth Deig, resigned; at Volga, Jefferson county, J. C. Hill, vice (Continued on Second Page.)

PRINCE OF WALES THINKS THE DIS-PUTE WILL BE SETTLED.

Cardinal Gibbons Says There Is No Danger and that the Venezuelan Trouble Will Be Adjusted.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MAY NAME

FULLER, PHELPS AND LINCOLN.

Letter Written by George Washington in 1793 That Is of Interest in the Present Trouble.

BRITISHERS CALMING DOWN

LONDON PRESS EDITORIALS FULL OF CHRISTMAS GOOD WILL.

Protest from English Authors-Text of Carnegie's Arbitration Letter-Woolly Story from Excitable Canadians.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24 .- The World will to-morrow publish the following cablegrams received in reply to its request for opinion upon the Venezuelan situation:

From the Prince of Wales, Sandringhame -Sir Francis Knollys is desired by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York to thank Mr. Pulitzer for his cablegram. They earnestly trust and cannot but believe the present crisis will be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both countries. and will be succeeded by the same warm feeling of friendship which has existed between them for so many years.

From the Bishop of London-With all my heart I pray to God to avert from this country and the United States the crime and disaster of war between them, and I hold it to be the bounden duty of every man in both countries to avoid all provocative language and do all that he conscientiously can to promote peace.

The following unsolicited dispatch was received by the World from the Freemasons of Manchester: "Christmas greeting of the Freemasons' Club of Manchester to American Freemasons: Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to

Cardinal Gibbons sends the following dispatch from Baltimore: "In reply to telegram, I have to say that war between England and America would be a calamity to the world and to Christian civilization. There is no ground for apprehension of war. I regard the strictures on Mr. Cleveland's message by some American and English papers as unjust and unwarranted, since he has always shown himself a man of peace and conservative principles during both administrations. Warlike interpretation put in his message is forced. The panic was occasioned by an oversensitive money market. The dispute will be honorably settled, not by the sword, but by the

mightier weapon-the pen." THE COMMISSION.

Names of Fuller, Phelps, Lincoln and Edmunds Considered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-President Cleve-

land is just now devoting a large share of his time to the consideration of the personnel of the Venezuelan boundary commis sion, to the exclusion of practically all other public matters, including that of another bond issue, which latter matter he regards as temporarily, at least, in the hands of Congress. In making his selections for the boundary commission, the President, it is said, will be guided by only one consideration, namely, that the members shall be men of international reputation for their high character and intellectual attainments. He will use the greatest care in his selections, for the reason that it is expected the work of the commission will be largely of an ex parte nature, and hence the character of the commission must be such as to command for their conclusions the full confidence and the President is especially anxious Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, should lead the commission but there are said to be reasons which it would not be expedient for the Chief Justice to relinquish even for a short time his place as presiding officer of the court. The metter, however, it is believed, has not yet been definitely settled, and Mr. Fuller still may be called on to form one of the commission. Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, it is believed, has aiready been offered a place on the commission, and if he has not accepted, it is thought he will surely do so. The name of ex-Secretary Robert Lincoln has been suggested, and it is believed that the President now has it under consideration. The fact that Mr. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, served on the Bering sea commission, has naturally brought forward his name in connection with the Venezuelan question, but there are good reasons to believe that his name has been passed over. The name of ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, has been considered by the President, but whether he would accept is by no means certain, nor can it be stated positively that the President is fully satisfied as to the expediency of his appointment. Many other names have been suggested and are now under consideration. Owing to the adjournment of the Senate until Friday and the House until Thursday, no announcement of the commission is likely to be made until late in the week at the earliest.

G. WASHINGTON'S VIEWS. He Was Opposed to Having Anything

to Do with European Squabbles. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-In the manuscript department of the British Museum. in London, there are stowed away hundreds of autographic letters of men famous in modern and ancient history. While in Lonwell - known Washington correspondent, found among these old letters an autograph one from George Washington, written from Philadelphia, April 22, 1793, to the Earl of Buckan. A part of the letter refers to foreign complications and furnishes an interesting chapter at this time. With the letter was the following note, written by the Earl of Buckan, brother of Lord Erskine; "On the 18th of January, 1793, I wrote t Mr. Washington on the happy prospec America might entertain if by any mean politics. I laid before him the vanity and folly of preferring the indulgence of national pride to the slow but certain benefits to be permanently obtained by peace and I international prosperity. I ventured also to